dispensary on a big scale at least on an average 5 to 6 thousand rupees are necessary. So considering the resources of the Government at present, it will not be possible for them to multiply any more institutions in the near future. I regret it will not be possible for the Government to convert the Pazhanji dispensary into a Government one.

Mr. T. C. Iyyukutty.—As some of the Hon'ble Members seem to doubt the necessity, I shall take another occasion to convince them. Now I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The total demand of Rs. 3,76,384 was put and carried.

16 — Medical — Cranganur—Rs. 6,015.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 6,015 under Medical-Cranganur. I request the House may be pleased to sanction the grant.

Demand was put and carried.

24—Ayurveda—Rs. 19,586.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 19,586 under 24—Ayurveda. I request the House may be pleased to sanction the grant.

Motion No. 65.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,586 for Ayurveda by Re. 1. To impress upon the Government the necessity for making better provision for in-patient treatment in the Central Rama Varma Ayurvedic Hospital, Trichur.*"

There is some provision now for inpatient treatment there. This is not at all adequate nor sufficient. I believe there are 2 or 3 beds now in the Ayurvedic Hospital. That has not been provided by Government. I understand Mrs. Achyuta Menon, the wife of the Diwan Peishkar, has been pleased enough to donate these beds to the Rama Varma Central Ayurvedic Hospital. That is at once, Sir, an indication that the necessity for some beds for in-patients is widely felt. I would take it that the Diwan Peishkar will testify to it. The whole difficulty in the way of the development of the Central Ayurvedic Hospital is

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this. The Diwan Peishkar who is a layman is, so to say, the Chief Medical Officer for Ayurveda. I think it is high time that a separate department for Ayurveda is constituted and the treatment under the Ayurvedic system of medicine is encouraged to a greater extent. Confining myself to the provision for in-patient treatment in the Ayurvedic Hospital I must say that the arrangements that have now been made are sufficient to make, so to say, a mockery of Ayurveda. If any person goes to any allopathic hospital and sees the provision made there for in-patient treatment, say, the Trichur Civil Hospital, and at once goes to the Ayurvedic Hospital, he will see a very great contrast. The provision for beds there are not at all satisfactory. The rooms are very insanitary. There is not sufficient space and the smoke coming from the shed where the medicines are prepared is simply suffocating. I once happened to visit the patients lying in the Hospital and the smoke that came was so great that it suffocated me as well as the Superintendent of the Hospital. If that were so the lot of the patients who are there is far from happy. Some people entertain some doubts as to the necessity for inpatient treatment in the Ayurvedic Hospital. But there are several patients now in the Ayurvedic Hospital who, I understand on enquiry, were treated for several months in the Civil Hospital. They found that they could not get a proper cure under the Allopathic System. After getting desperate they turned to the Ayurvedic Hospital. They state that after coming there they were getting relief. Therefore I think that although the allopathic system has been developed to a great extent and we are spending lakhs of rupees for that, there are some diseases at least for which a better cure is being given by the Ayurvedic system. If Government means to do anything in that way, if the Government means to encourage the Ayurvedic system and if the Government means to give some consolation to these patients, I would request the Government at once to make adequate provision. There should be at least some rooms well-equipped, well ventilated and in a sanitary condition and something should be done to prevent the smoke coming from the shed in which medicines are prepared. There should be more beds also. I hope the Government will do something in this behalf soon.

Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar.—Sir, on a point of information, may I get some idea as to the daily number of average out-patients that attend the Hospital?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—A minimum of 200 and a maximum of 350 to 400.

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Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar.—May I know the number in the Trichur Civil Hospital?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I am not in a position to answer just now.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, the question of reorganisation of the Ayurvedic Department and constituting it into a separate department is a large question which I am not prepared to enter into nor am I prepared to say that there is nothing in that point. Confining myself to the cut motion I honestly think that that question does not arise upon the motion. But I can assure the Hon'ble Members that the absence of a Chief Medical Officer in the institution has not resulted in any calamity, for the simple reason that I am not expected to treat any patients, my function being only as an administrative Head of the Department. Several doctors, very eminent doctors are there for treatment. The C. M. O's place is taken by no less a person than Thykat Moosad and now by his son, an equally efficient person. There are also three physicians and two honorary physicians who are perfectly well-qualified. There are specialists in every department. So the absence of a Chief Medical Officer who, even in the Allopathic system does not concentrate on treatment, but on administration, is not very keenly felt in the hospital. Nor is it felt in the sister institution at Cheruthuruthi also.

Apart from all these considerations the simple question is, Sir, whether the Government ought to provide lying-in accommodation. Government are not responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of the patients lying there. They made a request to be accommodated down there and get the treatment of physicians. Government said they have absolutely no objection, so long as they are not responsible either for the patients, and for their diet. We gave such accommodation as we can afford. Necessity for indoor treatment is never denied by Government. It has always been accepted. In fact last year I was called upon to furnish estimates. I found the cost will come to somewhere in the vicinity of Rs. 2,600. I repeated the same demand in my Budget this year also. It was the limitation of domestic finances that induced the Government not to accede to the request of mine, because there are increased expenditure under other recurring items. The point has not been lost sight of by Government and at the earliest possible opportunity, arrangements for indoor treatment will be very seriously considered by the Government. There are seven rooms which were being

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occupied by the guests who used to come there in the old days and if they are good for persons without any disease it is certainly not bad for patients to lie down. I do not say that there are perfect arrangements there. But I may assure the Hon'ble Member that there is no danger from smoke. No doubt we are making medicines in an improvised shed. I wish I could make it into a pucca shed. I would make it even this year itself, if funds are available. Several visitors including M. L. C.s have visited the place and have come away, without danger of suffocation. I personally have taken a number of persons with me and we all have come away unscathed. If there is danger from smoke I shall attend to that also. We are very serious about giving indoor accommodation. But when indoor treatment comes there, it will come with all the attendant comforts.

Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar.— Are medicines prepared there ?

Mr. President.—Yes. It is from there that all the medicines for the Panchayat Vaidiasalas are supplied.

I have also personally taken some interest in the institution. It is for giving a greater fillip to the Ayurvedic treatment that we decided to shift that into the Sathram buildings. Instead of having an ill-equipped in-patient ward we first thought of improving the existing buildings and equipment. After that has been done then the question of indoor accommodation will be taken up.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 66.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,586 for Ayurveda by Re. 1. To shew the necessity of having an Ayurvedic Dispensary in Chittur Taluk Proper.*"

Sir, Nallepilly is situate between Chittur and Kozhijampara, where there is an allopathic hospital and a dispensary, respectively. It is 3½ miles from Chittur. Sir, I had not the mentality of my colleague, the Member for Pazhanji, to ask for an allopathic dispensary whithin 2 miles of each other, for my constituency. In the Chittur Taluk there is no Ayurvedic Dispensary at all. It is but proper that we should also have the benefit of this kind of treatment. Of course there are quacks,

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but we would that we had a qualified man. I request the Government to find its way to give us an Ayurvedic Dispensary at Nallepilly. With these few words I recommend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Dr. E. S. R. Menon.—Sir, this is the first time that this request has been made. Next year we will be opening one Ayurvedic Vaidyasala either at Kadangode or at Muriyad. We will think about providing one for Nallepilly, if possible, in 1113.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The total Demand was put and carried.

25—Public Health—Rs. 1,17,674.

Dr. E. S. R. Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 1,17,674 under 25—Public Health. I request the House to grant the same.

Motion No. 67.

Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,224 for Sanitation and conservancy by Re. 1. The improvement of roads and drains in towns*".

Sir, the object of my cut motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the very unsatisfactory condition of the roads and drains in the principal towns of the State. Especially in some towns, the roads are so dusty that for anybody who has to frequent these roads it will be very difficult not to catch lung disease. Then with regard to the condition of the drains there is absolutely no water in some towns for washing the drains properly and in many places the drains are closed. While about 15 or 16 years ago I had occasion to visit Bombay, there was the mosquito menace in the city. Of late almost all the principal roads in Bombay are free of mosquitos. It is due to the fact that the drainage system is as perfect as it can be. Similarly in Madura, when I was there just about three or four months ago, my experience was entirely different from what it was about 3 or 4 years ago. I am told that also was due to the fact that the drainage is much more satisfactory. As far as at least Trichur is concerned, about 7 or 8 years ago Trichur was absolutely free from mosquitos and now I understand that the mosquito problem in Trichur has become a very serious one. The reason is as the population increases the improvement in

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